

Some Canadian and Alaskan Arctic Sponges

By ANTHONY LANDY, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Professor of Zoology, King's College, University of London,
and

LESLIE M. FREDERICK, M.Sc.,

Late Harwell Row Research Student in King's College, London.

The collection of American Arctic Sponges submitted to us for examination and report contains little of very special interest, all the identifiable species being already well known arctic forms. Perhaps the most interesting point is the discovery of the fact that the common *Ficulina ficus* forms part of the food of the seal *Erignathus barbatus* (Erxleben).

LIST OF SPECIES REPRESENTED

Order CALCAREA

Family GRANTIIDAE

Leucandra sp.

Order TETRAXONIDA

Suborder SIGMATOTETRAXONIDA

Family HAPLOSCLERIDAE

Reniera gracilis (Miklukho-Maclay) Dybowski

Halichondria panicea Johnston

Family DESMACIDONIDAE

Phakellia variabilis (Vosmaer)

Family CLAVULIDAE

Ficulina ficus (Linné) Gray

Polybia mammilaris (O. F. Müller) Bwbk.

DESCRIPTIVE AND CRITICAL REMARKS

Leucandra sp.

The single specimen, which is rather badly preserved, is attached to branches of seaweed. It forms an erect, nearly straight, cylindrical tube, about 25 mm. long and 3.5 mm. in diameter, terminating above in an osculum provided with a short peristome; the wall of the tube is about 0.83 mm. in thickness. Colour in spirit light brownish-grey, texture soft and fragile.

The is a thin dermal cortex, about 0.065 mm. in thickness, and a very slight general cortex about 0.05 mm. in thickness. Thickly scattered dermal pores lead into wide, more or less lacunar, inhalant canals which penetrate